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# The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



*Official Magazine*

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS • WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA



# Rising Prices Promote Unrest

**L**ABOR unrest of serious magnitude has come to the country. Like most crises, it has cast long shadows ahead of it. Everyone in both business and labor knew that trouble was coming as soon as the full impact of rising prices hit the workers' pocketbooks.

Labor leaders tried to forestall the crisis by urging full production and greater effort in the hope that prices would taper off and relieve the pressure.

Business, instead of attempting any constructive action, aggravated conditions by strikes of its own to raise prices still higher. This was done by withholding already scarce articles of food and clothing from the market.

Business is operating on the theory that it can starve the American people into submission.

A willing Congress thrust the weapons into the hands of business by killing the OPA and substituting for it a mockery bearing the same name but with the contrary purpose of forcing prices up.

The same willing and deceitful Congress had already filled the war chests of business by laws granting billions of dollars in tax refunds and reductions.

Thus armed, business made ready for battle. It started the propaganda that Communists would attempt to overthrow the government by strikes.

Thus it sought to rally public support in the coming clash with labor—a clash that business had fostered. The strategy of business is to brand all strikes as Communist conspiracies which must be put down with armed force.

The truth is that no major union in the United States is in the hands of Communists, although some have Communists or fellow travelers in important positions.

But when a strike starts, the Communists move in to confuse the issues and prolong the struggle. Then they acquire influence. Until there is trouble, there is no Communist problem.

Business is provoking the conditions under which Communists can operate most effectively.

Business must know that labor stability is impossible when prices are constantly rising and wages are held down. Under such circumstances, the pay envelope shrinks until a man can no longer care for his family.

Finally, in desperation, he flings his pay envelope in his employer's face and walks off the job. The Communist meets him on the sidewalk with a pat on the back and a seductive whisper in the ear. Then there is trouble ahead.

Until business agrees to some reasonable regulation to hold prices and wages in balance, there can be no industrial peace.

Repeatedly we have pointed out to business the dark clouds in the sky. It couldn't see them. But it must hear the thunder of the approaching storm. Or is business deaf as well as blind?



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CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

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# Cattlemen Strike Against Public

Meat Will Become Plentiful if People Refuse to Buy

**T**HE scarcity of meat in the Middle West is the worst we have ever experienced in the history of our country.

What is the cause for this scarcity of meat?

The answer is this: The farmers who are raising livestock have withdrawn their sales or their stock from the market. Hogs and cattle are almost non-existent in the stockyards in Chicago, Indianapolis, Kansas City and elsewhere.

Why? Those who raise livestock for sale are rebelling against the ceiling price of the government. The government is being defied by those farmers who refuse to comply with the orders of the government on ceiling prices.

Why does the government establish ceiling prices on live stock? Because millions of Americans, mostly workers, were being mulcted by extortionate prices for meat while the ceilings were off.

What is the answer to all this? If the people will only put up with the present situation for two or three months, they will get all the meat they want, even though Secretary Anderson disagrees with this.

It can safely be asked: How can the American people who have been raised on meat do without meat? Answer: Everyone can make a sacrifice. Cut down the amount they have been using. In reality, only those doing hard physical work, such as driving trucks or working at manual labor, seriously need a great deal of meat for food.

Eggs, butter, vegetables, dry beans—all these foods can be used to the advantage of the average person who is not engaged in hard manual labor. It is reassuring to know that we have an abundance of fresh vegetables at this particular time.

How long can the cattle raisers hold out? Not very long, perhaps a couple of months, and then the farmer who is dependent upon his livestock for the money to run his farm and pay his bills will have to sell his animals.

By the middle of December farms will be

so overcrowded with hogs in Indiana, Illinois and other middle western states that they will not know what to do with them. Before Christmas the farmer will have to turn his livestock into cash.

A strike, in our judgment, is now in progress by the raisers of livestock against the ceiling prices of the government, and the American working men and women who consume most of the meat will have to make sacrifices until this strike against the government is broken.

In making the above statement, we realize fully that hundreds of our drivers working for packing houses are going to be out of work—also thousands of those working in packing houses who are members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters—but it is just like having to cut out an ulcer. We must stand the pain in order to help the main body of the toilers of the nation whose money is worthless now in the average store or shop where the necessities of life are being sold.

The American Federation of Labor and most other organizations have favored continuation of ceiling prices. Some of those ceilings we do not like, but what are we going to do? How can we keep down the cost of living if we eliminate all government control on the necessities of life? We emphasize that we must make a sacrifice, even though it injures many of us, in order to bring about the desired result, and in order to bring back the dollar to a reasonable purchasing power. As it is today, dollars in purchasing power are worth only about 65 cents, compared to what they were a few years ago.

The Teamsters would be abused and condemned all over the country by the press of the nation if they struck against the government, but those who produce food or milk can strike against the government by withholding their products and thereby starve the masses of the workers who are dependent upon food to live.



# AFL Council Condemns Congress

## Southern Democrats Gang Up with Republicans on Labor

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in its meeting in August, 1946, in Chicago, strongly condemned the last Congress of the United States, and it was stated openly that it was the most reactionary Congress against labor that we have had for the past quarter of a century. There is no doubt in our minds that this statement is based on facts.

Labor seemed to have very few friends in the House or in the Senate. Labor was continuously on its toes, battling against anti-labor legislation. President Truman vetoed the Case bill, but he put his signature on the Hobbs bill.

Southern Democrats entered into a combination with the Republicans in the House and in the Senate, in which they both agreed to crucify labor. The leadership of the Democratic party give you the answer that they can't help what is done by their party members from the South—in other words, they are helpless to prevent Democratic congressmen and senators from voting against labor.

The Democratic party has been elected to office for four successive terms over a period of 16 years by the masses of the working people of America, both organized and unorganized. But the battle in behalf of the Democratic party was carried to the toilers by the representatives of labor, and no organization of labor played a more important part in that struggle to help the Democratic candidates than did the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and no large organization of labor has requested less from the administration in both the Roosevelt and Truman periods than the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

That organization, with its 800,000 paid-up members for August, 1946, desires no favors, requests no individual consideration; but it does request and shall insist that it receive justice and due consideration

for the large membership and their families which it represents.

Lately I have been receiving numerous letters from our people throughout the nation and from numerous other officers of labor organizations who were so helpful for the last 16 years in electing to office the Democratic majority, asking me to state the position of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the coming election.

To be honest with our people, I have told them that I did not know what to say or what to answer.

We certainly could not receive any worse treatment from any other party than we have received within the past year from the present majority party.

At the same time, we cannot espouse the cause of reactionaries in the minority or Republican party, but southern Democrats and others who have led the fight against labor in the halls of Congress should not be returned to office. Apparently, the party label within the last year has not counted for very much insofar as labor as a whole is concerned.

Some men should be re-elected from both parties to state and national office.

Such men are Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania, Senator Kilgore of West Virginia and Senator Mitchell of Washington. For governor, Earl Warren of California and Maurice Tobin deserve re-election.

Governor Warren is a Republican who was supported by labor in the primaries and made political history by capturing both the Republican and Democratic nominations. He has been a good governor.

So has Governor Tobin, a Democrat, who is running for re-election. Governor Tobin has been just and fair with the workers of Massachusetts.

I don't know why Jim Mead wants to leave the United States Senate and run for the governorship of New York. United



States senator has always been considered a bigger position with more responsibilities than a governor.

Jim could have stayed in the Senate as long as he wanted to, and why he should change is beyond my understanding. Perhaps the voters in New York know the reason, but I would have preferred to have him stay in the Senate, where he could be more helpful to labor.

Senator Mead may be looking ahead to the 1948 election, expecting that he may be chosen as a candidate for the second place on the ticket.

It is a certainty that if President Truman is renominated, an eastern man will have to be selected for vice-president. Mr. Truman comes from the Middle West—Missouri—and the Democratic party will need to carry New York and other eastern states to win the election. So, for strategic rea-

sons, someone outside of the South and Middle West will have to be selected for the office of vice-president to balance the ticket.

Senator Mead may have all this in mind, but he is taking an awful chance. As stated above, he could have remained in the United States Senate, where he was needed for the work he has been doing. But if he loses out as governor of New York, he jeopardizes his whole future.

We admit we cannot understand some of the things that are happening nowadays inside both political parties. We leave it to the people in Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, in New York and in West Virginia and other states to make their own decisions, but in voting for your congressmen and your senators, the International Union is deeply interested, and we ask you to vote for only those who have proved faithful and loyal to the cause of labor.

## Savings Bonds Pay Big Dividends

**M**ANY workers and their families are beginning to realize that they can use regular purchases of U. S. Savings Bonds as part of their over-all retirement plan. Over a 20-year period, investment of \$18.75 per month would make available a total of \$7,000 for retirement purposes. This would mean a monthly income of \$58.33 a month

for the following 10 years. Added to regular retirement income, this would give quite a boost to the total amount available during the retirement period.

Here are some figures prepared by the Treasury Department, which indicate how Savings Bonds could be used in an over-all retirement plan by the individual worker.

<b>10-YEAR PLAN</b> <b>TOTAL YOU INVEST . . . \$2,250</b> Buy an \$18.75 Bond every month for 10 years and reinvest on maturity	<b>TOTAL YOU RECEIVE</b> <b>FROM UNCLE SAM . . . \$3,000</b> You will receive \$25.00 per month for 10 years
<b>20-YEAR PLAN</b> <b>TOTAL YOU INVEST . . . \$4,500</b> Buy an \$18.75 Bond every month for 20 years and reinvest on maturity	<b>TOTAL YOU RECEIVE</b> <b>FROM UNCLE SAM . . . \$7,000</b> You will receive \$58.33 per month for 10 years
<b>30-YEAR PLAN</b> <b>TOTAL YOU INVEST . . . \$6,750</b> Buy an \$18.75 Bond every month for 30 years and reinvest on maturity	<b>TOTAL YOU RECEIVE</b> <b>FROM UNCLE SAM . . . \$12,325</b> You will receive \$102.71 per month for 10 years



# The American People Want Peace!

## Another War Would Destroy Our Form of Government

THE people of the United States are primarily interested in maintaining peace. They are becoming alarmed by the clash of interests at the peace conference and throughout the world. They wonder whither we are drifting.

Is the United States preparing to fight another war to decide whether the British Empire or the Russian Empire shall control India, the Balkans and the Mediterranean?

If so, we had better begin putting our cities underground, our able-bodied men into uniforms or war factories, and our government in the hands of military men with absolute and dictatorial power.

In no other way could we hope to win the war into which the United States appears to be injecting itself.

If we won it, we would have installed the British Empire as the custodian of most of the people and resources of the world. If we lost, the red flag would fly where the Union Jack flies now.

Instead of singing "God Save the King," the subject peoples would sing "God Save Joe" or some similar supplication. They would simply have a new landlord. Whether he would be better or worse, time only would tell.

Certainly conditions in India could not be much worse than they are now. The Hindus have little to fear.

But Americans have plenty to fear. Our interest in the clash between the British and Russian empires is secondary. We seek no land or subject peoples for ourselves. We would fight merely to install England over Russia as the dominant power of the world.

The impending conflict between England and Russia is by no stretch of the imagination a holy war. It would free nobody from subjugation. It is nothing but a cold-blooded clash for power, for riches, for booty.

Great Britain has fought plenty of wars, but none of them for the glory of God or the

advancement of culture. She fights wars for profit or in self-defense. She fights only to protect or advance her own material interests.

She is deliberate and deadly, in war and in peace.

It was only after two wars with England that the United States became a world power. We have advanced to world eminence in the face of British gunfire.

She was our ally in our last two wars, and a good ally she was. But now she is growing old. The last two wars have bled her white. She fears she cannot continue to march along the paths of empire without the support of American arms.

Skillfully and steadily we have been maneuvered into the position of Britain's protector, and Russia's enemy. Churchill tells us humanity shudders in the shadow of an iron curtain. He wants us to rip it aside. It isn't made of Sheffield steel.

And so we stumble along, where England points the way. Our battleships hover in the Mediterranean and our battle planes fly over Greece to impress the people that they had better be good and accept the kind of government England wants there.

We lose troops in Yugoslavia and China, supporting the kind of government England wants in those places.

Wherever England wants armed guards, American troops pop up.

We send men where even the British dominions refuse their help. Sometimes we wonder if we really won the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

The rapid deterioration of our relations with Russia began with Churchill's speech in Missouri last spring, when he advocated a military alliance between England and the United States to put Russia in her place.

With President Truman sitting on the platform while he spoke, Churchill's speech became virtually an ultimatum from the United States to Russia.

How else could anyone interpret it? Since



then American marines have been killed by Chinese Communists and American fliers have been shot down by Yugoslav Communists. That may surprise President Truman but it does not surprise Churchill. He planned it that way. He urged an alliance that made such incidents inevitable.

But it is American troops who are being killed—not British.

And while American troops are holding the outposts of the British Empire, England is arming Germans. She expects a new German army will fight Russia. Russia, too, is arming Germans, expecting them to fight England.

By the time enough Germans are re-armed, there will be another war. But it won't be for England or Russia. It will be for Germany.

Ever since that Missouri speech, Russia's actions have indicated that she thinks the United States intends to fight her.

As long as Russia thinks that, war is likely. If Russia is ever convinced that it is inescapable, she may choose the time and place. In other words, she may strike first.

We may wake up some morning to find Chicago as desolate as Hiroshima. Perhaps Russia hasn't the atom bomb yet. Perhaps she has something better. But whatever she has, if we continue to ask for it, we will get it.

It is senseless to say that a conflict with Russia is unavoidable. At the time of President Roosevelt's death, our relations were excellent. If President Roosevelt had lived he would not have been in Missouri for that Churchill speech. Neither would Churchill.

In spite of our blunders, amicable relations with Russia can be re-established. The principal objective of American diplomacy should be to secure peace. That cannot be done by arming Germans. It cannot be done by choosing up sides with England against Russia.

It cannot be done by most of the things American diplomats, generals, admirals and

politicians are saying and doing. Is this all a gigantic blunder? Or a gigantic conspiracy?

We do not think that so many people could be so dumb for so long. Fourteen months ago this magazine noted a highly organized propaganda campaign to arouse distrust of Russia and destroy the cordiality then existing between her and the United States.

Six months ago we noted again that this campaign was still in progress and had succeeded to the point that many Americans considered war with Russia unavoidable, if not desirable.

We charged that the campaign was inspired by monopolistic interests who feared that friendly relations with Russia would create a tolerance of Communism in this country.

Such a tolerance would make it impossible for the monopolies to scare Congress by shouting "Communism" every time a bill was introduced to raise the standard of living of the American people.

Once the cry of "Communism" had lost its power to prejudice the public against labor and against liberalism, the monopolies feared they would lose their grip on the economic life of the world.

And so, for a year and a half, the American people have had the probability of war with Russia dinned into their ears. No opportunity has been missed to arouse hatred or distrust of Russia.

We fear that no opportunity will be missed to promote war with Russia.

Maybe our voice will not be heard above the chorus of condemnation. Maybe we will have the war that has been so well agitated for so long.

If we do, we won't be able to save the British Empire. We won't even be able to save our democratic form of government. We will emerge as a totalitarian state. We will lose our freedom, even if we should win the war.

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**There is only one way for workers to lift themselves to a higher way of life and that is to get into a union and stay in. Some men try getting in the union to better their conditions for a little while, then go suspended and have all their gains taken away from them.—*International Molders' and Foundry Workers' Journal.***



# Tobin Challenges Madame Perkins

Recalls No White House Conference About John L. Lewis

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

IT is indeed depressing to read the magazines and find there articles written by close friends and relatives of the late President Roosevelt, giving publicity to the intimate, personal conversations between the President and those individuals who are now capitalizing on his confidence for cold, hard dollars.

It is disgusting to think that a member of the President's family would be selling, apparently for personal profit, the confidences reposed in him by his father.

Lately we have read a series of articles appearing in a weekly magazine which is read extensively by the people of our country and of other countries. Those articles have been written for a price by Frances Perkins, who was secretary of labor during President Roosevelt's administration and who was not reappointed by President Truman.

In one of those articles, Madame Perkins makes reference to the writer of this article. She mentions that she and Dan Tobin had a conference with the President, in which John L. Lewis was discussed, relative to John L. Lewis advising the President that he would like to be considered as President Roosevelt's running mate.

This conference was supposed to have

taken place in the White House at the office of the President some time in the early part of 1940 or late in 1939.

This writer desires to say that he remembers no such conference with the President and Madame Perkins.

As a matter of fact, the writer of this article would not discuss the affairs of John L. Lewis in the presence of Madame Perkins for the following reason: For many years we in the American Federation of Labor believed that Madame Perkins was overly friendly to, and favored distinctly the CIO organizations. At that time John L. Lewis was the president of the CIO.

The writer of this article was exceptionally careful at all times in discussing anything of such a nature in the presence of some very close friend of the CIO, such as Madame Perkins, whom the American Federation of Labor believed was strongly in the corner of the CIO, and very friendly with Mr. Lewis at that time, and until Mr. Lewis disagreed with President Roosevelt.

In other words, this writer desires to say that he remembers no such conference with the President of the United States on this matter, at which was present the then Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins.

## Labor Supports Public School Legislation

In a world more complex today than ever before, an education is the greatest gift a father and mother can bestow upon their children.

The establishment of our public school system originated out of the needs of the working people.

Credit for much of the success of the public school system belongs to the teacher.

Educators are slowly but surely coming into the labor movement.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor will continue to support all teacher welfare legislation in the future just as enthusiastically as it has promoted and supported the building up and strengthening of the public school system itself in the past.—*Weekly News Letter, Illinois Federation of Labor.*

Two major threats to a worker's economic security receive no protection under the present social security system. The Social Security Board has asked Congress to cover these two risks: sickness and disability.—*Washington State Labor News.*



# Congress Faces Voters November 5

## If Labor Stays Home, Its Same Old Enemies Will Win

**I**N THE congressional elections next month, labor faces its greatest danger in recent years. The greatest enemy labor faces is inertia.

The records show that in off-year elections when there is no presidential campaign, approximately 20 million fewer votes are cast than in the presidential election years.

The bulk of the 20 million who vote for President every four years but who do not vote for Congress every two years, are labor voters or those who are in sympathy with labor.

If the record of the past is repeated on November 5 when the new Congress is elected, almost 20 million of the people who voted for President Roosevelt will not bother to vote for the men who will either maintain his policies or scuttle them.

That means only one thing. It means that a reactionary Congress will be chosen on November 5. It will be a Congress even worse than the last one, which was ruled by a coalition of Roosevelt haters and labor haters of both political parties.

With such a Congress, labor will be struck some savage blows. The Wagner Act, passed at the insistence of President Roosevelt to guarantee the basic rights of labor, may be repealed or amended in such a way that its effectiveness is destroyed.

The last Congress was notorious for its cowardly and irresponsible actions.

The bulk of the men and women who composed that Congress are running for re-election next month. If they are re-elected, they will be even worse than they were before. They will laugh at labor and show their contempt by passing one law after another to cripple unions.

The last Congress lacked only five votes of obtaining the two-thirds majority necessary to pass the Case bill over the veto of President Truman. Fear of labor caused

many congressmen to vote against the bill who would have liked to vote for it. If labor shows its inability to defeat its enemies next month and to re-elect its friends, the new Congress will have no fear of labor.

They will whoop through every law that big business wants.

If 20 million labor voters stay home on November 5, there isn't a chance to elect a decent Congress. We will have the same conglomeration of incompetent and vicious men in control. But they will be made bolder by their re-election. They will be even more vicious.

The figures on the opposite page tell the story and show the danger. They show the percentage of the possible vote that turned out in the presidential election of 1944 and the off-year congressional elections of 1942.

Even in such a hotly contested presidential election as that in 1944, millions of voters stayed home. But in 1942, the small vote was appalling.

Nevada, casting only 59 per cent of its potential vote, was the top state in 1942. And only eight states cast more than half their potential vote. That was the year in which many of the most bitter enemies labor has in Congress were elected.

They were elected because labor stayed home.

If labor wants prices to continue to go up while wages go down, it should stay home again next month. If it wants laws that will take money out of the pockets of working men and put them into the cash registers of the big corporations, it can get them by failing to vote for congressmen and senators.

If labor wants another depression, or another war, it can get it by sitting at home on November 5 and letting the corporations elect their servile messenger boys to Congress.

If you stay home on election day you are asking for trouble. And brother, you'll get more trouble than you ever expected.



# How "Heels" Become Congressmen

States Cast Only 36 Per Cent Vote for Congress in 1942

**H**ERE is a graphic illustration of how "heels" become congressmen and senators. Enough people don't bother to vote against them.

The table below, based on figures compiled by *Economic Outlook*, shows the percentage of its possible vote each state cast in 1944 and in 1942. The 1944 vote was cast in a presidential election while that of 1942 was an off-year election when only congressional offices were filled.

The 1946 vote ordinarily would be closer to the 1942 vote than to the 1944 vote, because this is an off-year election. One-third of the senators and all the congressmen will be up for election on November 5.

Despite the heat of the campaign between President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in 1944 when Roosevelt shattered

precedent by winning a fourth term, the average vote cast by each state was only slightly more than 58 per cent of its possible vote.

Two years previously, the average was only 36 per cent. In other words, 64 per cent of the people were not sufficiently interested in their own welfare to vote for the men who make the laws.

These people are now paying the penalty for their carelessness because they are suffering from the economic crisis into which Congress has plunged the nation. It pays no attention to the people because the people paid no attention to it. Congress figures that as long as people don't vote, it can get away with anything.

Study the figures below. They explain why you get the kind of government you do.

## PER CENT OF POSSIBLE VOTE

	1944	1942		1944	1942
Utah .....	83	50	Kansas .....	64	44
Connecticut .....	82	57	Missouri .....	64	33
Illinois .....	79	58	Pennsylvania .....	63	42
California .....	79	50	North Dakota .....	61	49
New Hampshire .....	78	55	South Dakota .....	61	38
Massachusetts .....	78	54	Montana .....	60	49
Nevada .....	77	59	Maine .....	60	33
New York .....	77	49	Vermont .....	60	27
Indiana .....	76	58	New Mexico .....	55	39
New Jersey .....	76	47	Arizona .....	53	34
Washington .....	76	38	Maryland .....	53	33
Colorado .....	73	50	Oklahoma .....	53	28
Delaware .....	73	48	Kentucky .....	53	24
Ohio .....	72	41	North Carolina .....	41	13
Rhode Island .....	70	56	Florida .....	41	9
Michigan .....	70	39	Texas .....	31	8
Nebraska .....	69	47	Tennessee .....	30	10
Wisconsin .....	69	45	Louisiana .....	26	6
Idaho .....	68	47	Virginia .....	25	6
West Virginia .....	68	44	Arkansas .....	20	9
Wyoming .....	67	51	Georgia .....	19	4
Oregon .....	67	39	Alabama .....	16	4
Minnesota .....	65	46	Mississippi .....	15	4
Iowa .....	65	44	South Carolina .....	10	2



# Labor is Disturbed by Hobbs Bill

Future Interpretation by Courts Is Cause of Concern

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

**A**FTER the passage of the Hobbs bill by the United States Senate in a snap meeting where there was just barely a quorum late in the afternoon, and the signing of the bill by the President of the United States, I was very much disturbed and very much disappointed by both the Senate and the President.

While the bill itself regulates or applies to all those engaged in interstate commerce in any way, directly or indirectly, it was aimed especially at the Teamsters, built around the fact that some years ago in the city of New York one of our local unions that had a large number of their membership out of employment was stopping trucks and changing drivers at the edge of the city, which they believed was right and which the International Union had advised them was wrong and which they had agreed to stop, and did stop.

Members of this union were tried in the courts of the nation on charges of racketeering, embezzlement, extortion and all the other things that the prosecutor could think of, but they were absolved by an overwhelming majority of the United States Supreme Court. Only one judge out of eight or nine voting on the case believed them guilty.

The matter got wide publicity from the enemies of labor and especially from the daily press. That was the origin and the basis of the passage of the Hobbs bill.

The practices that brought the prosecution had been ordered stopped by the International Union, which was not involved in the case. But even though they had been stopped by the membership, the press and the politicians kept hashing the matter up and down the nation and calling men who went out for a day's work embezzlers, racketeers, hijackers and every other dirty name in the book.

The most any of the men collected in any one day was \$9.12, a day's pay for driving from the edge of the city downtown and back; but even this was ordered stopped by the International Union, and I repeat, it had been stopped.

I hold—and it is the opinion of my associates—that the Hobbs bill was aimed directly at the Teamsters, and we were seriously disappointed when the United States Senate, without any notice, called for a snap vote, and put the bill over.

We appealed to the President to veto this bill as he did the Case bill, because every enemy of the President when he was a candidate for office was for the Hobbs bill, while the Teamsters, who were the outstanding labor union that worked side by side with the membership of the American Federation of Labor and with the CIO, were instrumental in electing the majority party to office in the 1944 election.

After the appeals of the friends of the Teamsters in hundreds of telegrams to the President were set aside and the bill was signed, our people became alarmed. I asked Judge Padway to write an article for publication in this magazine, explaining to our membership what the bill could do and what it could not do.

Judge Padway wrote that article, and it appeared in the August issue.

It was a very fine analysis of the bill, but, as I do very often, I disagreed with that analysis. I am not a lawyer, and Judge Padway is not only a lawyer but a good lawyer, and it is my opinion that he understands labor law as well as, if not better than, any other lawyer in our country.

There may be other good labor lawyers—and undoubtedly there are—but I don't know them, nor have I known any of them to defend labor as Judge Padway has done in the courts for the last 40 years.



I say I disagreed with the analysis of the Hobbs bill by Judge Padway, and I hope he is right and that I am wrong, because his final analysis, summing up the whole story, is that the Hobbs bill will not prevent labor from doing anything in the future that it had the right to do in the past. My answer to that is—"Then why pass the Hobbs bill if it was unnecessary, if it did not do anything to chain the hands of labor or entangle labor in enormous, never-ending, very expensive litigation?"

Judge Padway places a great deal of emphasis on the letter that Attorney General Tom Clark wrote to President Truman, in which he said, in substance, the Hobbs bill would be no injury to labor.

Now, I know Tom Clark personally and knew him many years before he became attorney general, and I was very happy at his appointment. I think he is a real man and strictly honest and a great lawyer; but Tom Clark is a member of the President's cabinet, appointed by the President, and if I were in the President's cabinet, I would help the President out in every way I could.

As a matter of fact, I would go out of my way to help the President, and I would very often sacrifice my opinions in order to be in unity with the President or to help him, and the day I could not do that, I would get out of the cabinet.

It was only natural for the President to call on Attorney General Tom Clark, whom everybody likes, for an opinion to help him out. Tom Clark gave him that opinion, and I think it was based on Attorney General Clark's honest judgment. But that opinion of Attorney General Clark is no protection whatever to the Teamsters. I maintain, from my experience in legal procedure, that an opinion of an individual amounts to nothing before the courts because the judges have decided more than once as follows: "We don't care what the President said. We don't care what the attorney general said. We don't care what some senator or congressman said. This is the actual wording of the law, and that is what we must follow as judges of the courts."

We had that experience with the Sherman anti-trust law. When that bill was passed, there were men who stood up in the Congress of the United States and stated emphatically that there was no intention of aiming that Sherman anti-trust law against labor.

Yet when it came before the courts for interpretation, the courts ruled that the statements made on the floor of Congress or by anybody else meant nothing to them. They went by the wording of the law—in fact, they read a different meaning into the law—and declared that labor was a trust the same as Standard Oil or United States Steel or some other gigantic corporation.

We had then to get the Clayton act passed, which clarified the position of labor, and which stated that labor was not a commodity or article of commerce.

And so it is with several other laws that have been passed and with several other opinions that have been given as excuses by very able political leaders and office holders. I think it was Chief Justice White or Chief Justice Taft who said, "The only guide to a judge on the bench is the wording of the law."

In some instances the judges read into the law what was not in the law, and one of the supreme court judges declared that there were reasonable and unreasonable trusts, but the Sherman anti-trust law never used the words "reasonable" or "unreasonable."

Our whole experience has been that the statements of political office holders don't amount to a row of beans when it comes to a judge interpreting the written word of the law. Also it may be only a few years until both President Truman and Tom Clark are not holding office, and those that oppose them now may be holding or filling those same offices held by President Truman and Attorney General Clark.

Do you think that the judges in the courts are going to pay any attention to the fact that President Truman stated in signing this bill that he had the opinion of the attorney general that it did not prohibit labor, etc., etc.? Of course not.

As a matter of fact, the opposition party coming into power may be more thoroughly



prejudiced against labor because of those expressions from the men who held office at the time the bill was passed and signed.

All in all, we are going to go along even though we hold that the Hobbs bill is a serious injury to us and very dangerous legislation against the labor movement. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is condemning the bill in strong language in its report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will meet in October, about the time you are reading this article. I am convinced that the AFL convention, representing seven million organized workers and their

families, will strongly condemn the Hobbs bill.

The Hobbs bill was not very much good to the government in the recent New York strike, nor will it be very much good to the government in other strikes.

It is my opinion that you can never regulate labor by cruel, unfair, prejudiced legislation. It is my opinion further that if the men and women of labor will organize and stay strongly organized and work in unity, all the power of their enemies—the politicians and the press—cannot destroy the organizations of the working people of America.

## NAM Soothes Public With Double Talk

ON THE morning that the President of the United States vetoed the omnibus OPA bill, the National Association of Manufacturers thought it was necessary to publish full-page advertisements in American newspapers. We would like to know why the national manufacturers' association thought it was necessary to quiet public feeling at this moment in our national history, and we would like to examine their point of view in this respect. This advertisement was brief. It said in part:

"When OPA is permanently discontinued, the production of goods will mount rapidly and, through free competition, prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay. American manufacturers are also *determined* that such price increases as may be necessary will be only those fully justified by increases in wage and other production costs."

This last sentence, of course, rather clashes with the theory of free competition glorified in the first sentence. In other words, it isn't free competition that is going to set prices, but the manufacturers themselves, and they are going to take into consideration justified increases in wages and other production costs.

This, of course, states the paradox under

which America today is working. We are pretending that we have free enterprise when the determined and extensive interference with free enterprise by employer and trade association is an act of human will and judgment in the interests of the trade associations.

We have always believed in frank recognition of true conditions. The truth is, monopoly and concentration of wealth and power were greatly increased during the war. The National Association of Manufacturers represents this segment of American business. It is the spokesman for this segment. It has taken a vital and aggressive part in wrecking OPA. It now speaks for the law of free competition, but the trouble is, the law of free competition is not being allowed to work and it is now being interfered with by these powerful combinations of wealth and power.

As little businesses shrivel up, and monopoly and powerful trade associations tighten their grip upon the economy, the cry of free enterprise and free competition becomes little more than the intoning of an old litany. It becomes merely a cover-up for mendacious practices of these powerful groups. And this is not wholesome for any nation.—*The Journal of Electrical Workers.*

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Let our legislators keep in mind that punitive legislation, aiming at the consequences and not the causes of present strife, will not solve the nation's troubles.

—*The Labor Temple News, Peoria, Ill.*



# Watch Your Legislative Candidates

## Industry Opens Fight on Labor in Many States

WITH restrictive labor laws already on the statute books of 15 states, the convening of legislatures this winter will see campaigns to add to the list of legislation.

Notice has already been served by the Associated Industries of Oklahoma that it will fight for new laws in that state and has sent attacks on the Teamsters' Union to all candidates for Congress and the legislature.

Simultaneously the *Oklahoma City Times* has opened a fight against the Norris-La-Guardia act, which prohibits the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

It calls the law "one of the most reactionary statutes ever enacted" and demands that the same provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act which apply to business should also apply to labor.

Campaign literature of the Associated Industries sent to local candidates for legislative and congressional office is aimed at Local No. 886 of Oklahoma City and Local No. 523 of Tulsa.

By inflaming the lawmakers against one particular union, the Associated Industries hopes to persuade the legislators to enact laws that will restrict all union activity.

And to make sure that all laws are interpreted as the Associated Industries wants them interpreted, the organization declares its intention of "screening" judicial candidates.

The obvious intention is to defeat liberal lawyers running for judge and any other candidates who do not see labor through the jaundiced eyes of the organized employers of Oklahoma.

This campaign was detected in Oklahoma through the alertness of President James E. Hamilton of Local No. 886. He has obtained copies of the confidential bulletins sent out by the Associated Industries and forwarded them to International headquarters.

The California State Federation of Labor reports that a legislative attack on the state unemployment insurance act is under way

by the California Manufacturers' Association.

The manufacturers have indicated their intention of going before the legislature with amendments that would materially lessen the scope of the act and make many workmen ineligible for benefits.

The manufacturers, by their amendments, would force workers to accept low-paying jobs under penalty of losing their unemployment compensation. According to the arguments sent out by the association, its purpose is merely to "correct abuses."

But according to the California State Federation of Labor, these arguments do not conceal "the thinly disguised purpose to deprive workers of unemployment benefits which becomes apparent upon analysis of the points outlined."

In Indiana a new organization known as American Associates, Inc., has sprung up to save free enterprise. It is well financed, judging by full-page newspaper advertisements announcing its intentions in a somewhat hysterical manner.

According to American Associates, Inc., the United States is menaced by "dogooders," "collectivists," "anti-Christ," "bureaucrats," "abstract professors" and "liberals."

By this attack they attempt to put the brand of Communism on everyone who wants to improve conditions in this country and in the world.

In its paid propaganda the organization asserts fearfully that "it is 11:59 on the clock of the life of free enterprise."

That leaves it only one minute to go.

Yet when President Tobin, in the September, 1945, issue of this magazine, warned that free enterprise could not exist for more than five or ten years in the United States under the present policies of big business, he was attacked as a dangerous radical, a red and a Communist.

Now industry has realized that its days



are numbered and it cries out a more radical warning than President Tobin issued more than a year ago.

But instead of suggesting any changes to strengthen free enterprise by spreading its benefits among the workers, it cries in fright that liberalism must be suppressed.

The way to save free enterprise is not to suppress liberalism but for industry to adopt it.

Still industry can't understand that. Instead it fights the only thing that can save it.

And so the campaign against labor sweeps on in Oklahoma, California and Indiana.

Probably similar campaigns are under way secretly in many other states. As long as the anti-labor organizations can operate secretly, their chances of political success are good because nobody outside the anti-labor organizations knows which candidates have pledged themselves.

The best way to overcome such campaigns is for labor to do a little "screening" of its own. Teamster unions in every city should immediately contact all candidates for judi-

cial, legislative and congressional office to ascertain their views on labor questions.

Candidates who are hostile or evasive should be opposed. The attitude of these candidates should be reported to the general union membership so that the vote of Teamsters can be concentrated for friendly candidates.

In the past, employer organizations have controlled state legislatures because of the lack of public interest ordinarily displayed in legislative district elections.

The Associated Industries and similar organizations elect their men by turning out a small bloc of votes for them, which is usually enough to swing the election.

Labor has more votes to mobilize than its enemies. It can win if it adopts the same tactics.

But we must work fast. The election is only a few weeks off. All our members need is the information as to which candidates are their friends. Each union should see that this information is given to the members as quickly as possible.

## Newspaper Commends Teamsters and AFL

Praise of the policy of the Teamsters' Union and the American Federation of Labor in the current price situation was given in a recent issue of a widely known newspaper, the *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Across the top of its editorial page of August 12 the *Sentinel* in bold type commended the AFL for its efforts to cooperate with management to increase production.

On the same page the *Sentinel* featured the admonition given by President Tobin in the August issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, urging Teamsters to stay on the job and to combat inflation by producing more and buying less.

The *Sentinel* quoted several paragraphs from the August article, emphasizing the statement in it that "as production goes up, prices will come down."

The Teamster article was extremely critical of labor leaders who advocate general strikes to stop the rising cost of living.

In paying tribute to the AFL, the *Sentinel* said:

"The American Federation of Labor is

demonstrating anew its patriotic incentives and its soundness of economic thought in the utterances of its national leaders and publications.

"Production, as the federation truly notes, is the source of *both* profits and wages.

"Increased production increases profits and thereby fosters and finances increased investment in productive facilities which provide more jobs for labor.

"Socially more important in a sense, the AFL believes, increase in production not only permits, but virtually compels, a corresponding increase in wage rates—and increasingly higher standards of living.

"In recognizing the unalterable principles involved, the federation asks its millions of members to cooperate with management in expanding production so that, out of greater sales revenue, labor may be entitled to more wages while 'capital' receives more incentive returns from the residue after the larger wages and other business expenses are paid.

"That in essence is the free enterprise system."



# Highways Become More Dangerous

October and November Will Be Worst Months of Year

**T**RAFFIC deaths began rising in September and will continue to rise during October and November, according to charts contained in the 1946 edition of *Accident Facts*, published by the National Safety Council, Inc.

The heaviest death rate will occur between October 1 and December 1, if this year follows the pattern of previous years tabulated by the National Safety Council, which shows this to be the most dangerous period of the year.

Traffic deaths during the last 10 years numbered 322,200 and during the next 10 years they will total 500,000, according to the forecast of the safety council.

Last year 28,600 persons died in traffic accidents.

Next year the total is expected to be 44,000.

If the death rate established in the first three months of 1946 continues, the fatalities for this year will total 32,480. However, with October and November, the most dangerous period of the year ahead, the year's

toll will probably be substantially higher.

Charts following show the death rate by states and the major causes of fatal accidents. A surprising fact is that the sparsely settled states of the West have the highest death rate in the nation, while New York, with the greatest motor traffic of any state, has almost the lowest death rate.

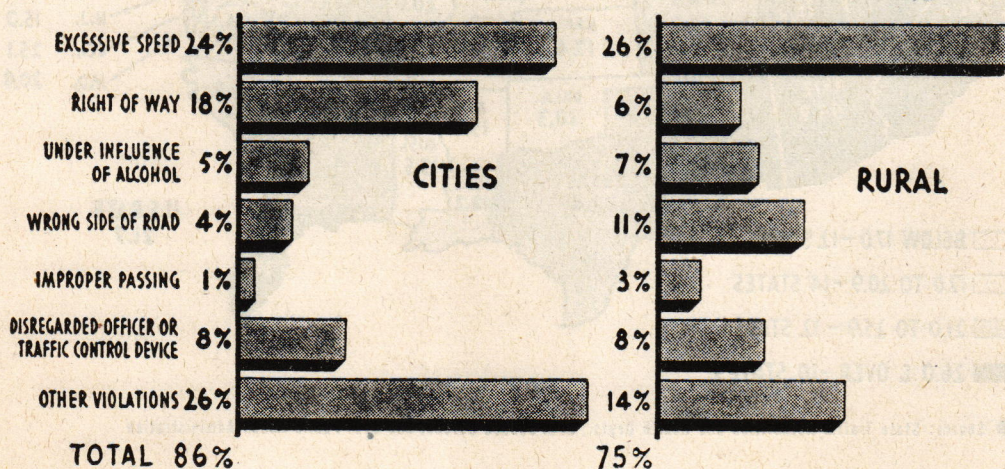
Pennsylvania, also with a tremendous number of cars, likewise has a better safety record than the states of the South, Midwest or West.

Officials of the safety council ascribed the low death rate in New York and Pennsylvania to good condition of the highways and better enforcement of the traffic laws by the state and local police.

The importance of traffic enforcement is indicated by the chart which reveals that 86 per cent of the fatal accidents in cities involved drivers who were violating the traffic laws. In rural accidents, they involved 75 per cent of the drivers.

In both urban and rural fatalities last year, the greatest cause was excessive speed.

## TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS 1945



● Source: Reports of city and state traffic authorities for 1945.



In actual number of traffic deaths regardless of population, the 10 highest states in 1945 were:

California .....	3,542
New York .....	1,724
Illinois .....	1,587
Texas .....	1,517
Pennsylvania .....	1,380
Indiana .....	860
North Carolina .....	732
Georgia .....	676
Missouri .....	670
Florida .....	633

States ranking next high in the number of deaths are Wisconsin, New Jersey, Alabama, Washington, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The principal reason for the high death rate in the South, according to surveys made by the Southern Conference of Teamsters, is the flagrant disregard of elemental safety rules by a high percentage of motor-

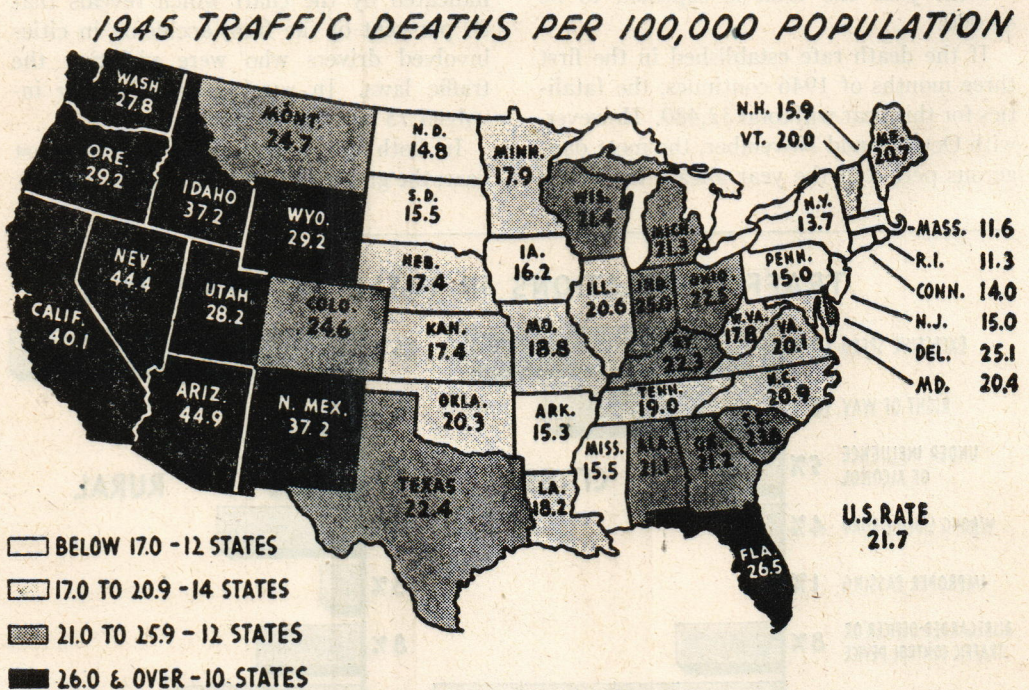
ists, many of them with defective lights or none at all.

Demands of the southern Teamsters for better enforcement of the traffic laws were ignored, with a consequently high accident toll.

The safety council report supports the policy of the Silver Fleet, which favors drivers over 45 years old. The safety council declares that the highest percentage of accidents in any age group is in drivers under 20 and that the rate declines as the age increases, with the lowest accident rate of all in the group of drivers aged 60 and over.

Vehicle defects were contributing causes to 18 per cent of all fatal accidents in 1945, as compared to 8 per cent in 1941, the last prewar year. Half of all the defects contributing to accidents consisted of bad brakes, improper lights and poor tires.

Seven per cent of the fatal accidents were



● Source: State Traffic Authorities and Health Depts., U. S. Census Bureau, and U. S. Public Roads Administration



caused by defective highways. In one out of every six fatal accidents last year the driver's vision was obscured, mostly by rain, snow or ice on the windshield. One out of every four fatal accidents occurred on roads that were wet, muddy, snowy or icy.

In many of such bad weather accidents the drivers were observing the state speed laws but were traveling at a dangerous and excessive speed considering the condition of the highway and poor visibility.

The report of the National Safety Council proves conclusively that the carelessness and lawlessness of the traveling public are

responsible for the huge death toll in 1945 and will be responsible for the deaths of most of the half-million people who will die violently on the highways in the next decade.

In addition to the 28,600 people killed last year, 1,000,000 were injured in traffic accidents, 80,000 of them being permanently crippled in various degrees.

To truck drivers we can only say—remember the highways are full of damned fools. Drive cautiously. And remember that October and November will be the most dangerous months of the year.

## Next War Will Destroy Most of Mankind

Will we destroy civilization? There are sensible men who predict the early advent of World War III. Some men speak of another war as inevitable; others point out that the conflict, which would undoubtedly result in the total collapse of civilization, is preventable.

It is up to us. We must learn the causes of war, the way to eradicate these causes and, above all, we must so discipline ourselves that civilization moves toward greater security for every man and away from the chaos and devastation of another war.

It is not enough to frighten ourselves with the results of another war. The physical and psychological horrors of war are still fresh in our minds.

It has recently been said that World War III would leave not more than 10 per cent

of the world's population alive. We have the atom bomb with still unexplored potentialities for destruction.

Recently word has leaked out in Washington that research in methods of disease warfare are far advanced. Germ warfare is said to be more horrible and far reaching than atomic warfare. Who wants war? It seems incredible that anyone can. Nevertheless, there is a small group of men who, for their own selfish advantage, would lead us down the path to race suicide.

Indifferent to the welfare of the masses of people and blind to their own long-term interests, the groups who reap incredible economic advantage from war and the policies which lead to war, press mankind toward the brink of annihilation.

—*The Indianapolis Union.*

## Make Workers Conscious of Their Interests

Unorganized workers do not understand the full significance of collective bargaining as an aid to attain better working conditions.

In most instances they do not realize what collective action may mean to their own interests in terms of increased bargaining power and better possibilities for improvements through union membership.

It is on account of these facts that in the course of organizing work we often have to meet various kinds of opposition from workers themselves who cannot conceive the value of a trade union organization and are

easily influenced by reactionary and selfish tendencies of their employers.

A successful organizing campaign, therefore, requires careful planning. Hasty or ill-considered actions may follow a wrong lead and defeat its own purpose.

Lasting union membership, then, must be based on the conviction of every individual worker that organization is a fundamental necessity, lifting the wage earner's standard of living to a higher level and making the working men and women self-conscious in matters concerning their own interest.

—*The Granite Cutters' Journal.*



# Teamster War Deaths Reach 541

## More Than 800 Locals Are Still to Make Reports

**T**HE International Brotherhood of Teamsters probably lost more men in the last war than any other organization in the United States. That is a broad statement. We base it on the report of 541 war deaths from only 165 local unions.

This means that more than 800 locals have submitted no report whatever of the men they lost in service. And the reports from the 165 locals are by no means complete.

Many secretaries ceased reporting their military deaths when the war ended. Others have not compiled a complete list of the members they lost.

These men who gave their lives should not be forgotten. Their names should be preserved and honored by their local unions and by the International.

The International is endeavoring to compile a complete list of the men who went away to war from the ranks of the Teamsters and never returned. So far we have compiled only 541 names reported by local secretaries and by members of the heroes' families.

We are entering a period when our union is under savage attack. They say we are a threat to democracy. What stronger proof of our reverence for democracy could we offer than a galaxy of 2,500 gold stars, each shining for a member of our union who thought so much of this nation that he laid down his life for it?

It is safe to estimate, on the basis of the reports from 165 locals, that we lost at least 2,500 men in military service during the war. But we can't prove it until we get the names. And we can't get the names until the local secretaries send them in.

We know we had more than 100,000 men in military service. They saw tough service. They were in submarines, in airplanes, in fox holes—everywhere that brave men fought and died. Their graves extend from the green jungles of the Orient to the Black

Forest of Germany. Wherever there is a military cemetery, there are Teamsters.

Who are they? We ask you to tell us. We want to list their names on our roll of honor so that the memory of their sacrifice will never die.

Following we print the locals reporting five deaths or more. The secretaries of these locals should note whether these figures are still correct. If not, they should send in the additional names of members who died in war service.

Locals which have not reported should do so at once in order that their records and ours can be as complete as possible.

Last month the war deaths were reported as totalling 525. Since then a report from another local and a recapitulation of the statistics covering men previously reported as missing, wounded and prisoners shows that the number is now 541.

The latest report came from Secretary Lester H. Schwitzgebel of Local No. 335, Kansas City, showing that the local lost five men during the war, two of them during the invasion of France on D-Day.

They are:

RANDALL ROGERS, U. S. Marine Corps, killed in the Pacific during the early stages of the war.

CLARENCE WRIGHT, a member of the invasion force that stormed the beaches of France on D-Day.

BEN HARMON, also killed by the Germans on D-Day in the invasion.

HAROLD J. SCHNAPPAUF, a member of the crew of the cruiser *Indianapolis* and among the 800 men who perished when she was sunk.

VERNON HOLBROOK, U. S. Marine Corps, killed by the Japs on Okinawa.

"The bakery salesmen's union respects the memory of these brave men and is proud to honor them for their record as loyal Teamsters and courageous defenders of our nation," Secretary Schwitzgebel wrote.



Five hundred forty-one deaths is a heavy price for any union to pay. But it is just a fraction of the actual death toll. Please give us the rest of the facts.

Tell us the names of your casualties, their military rank, and the place and circumstances under which they died, if the information is available. If not, at least give us their names.

Following is the record of the locals who sustained the heaviest losses:

Local	City	War Deaths
463	Philadelphia .....	24
843	Newark, N. J. ....	20
804	New York City .....	16
205	Pittsburgh .....	13
170	Worcester, Mass. ....	12
294	Albany, N. Y. ....	11
431	Fresno, Calif. ....	11
229	Scranton, Pa. ....	10
174	Seattle .....	10
807	New York City .....	10
85	San Francisco .....	9

Local	City	War Deaths
863	Newark, N. J. ....	9
485	Pittsburgh .....	9
251	Providence .....	9
43	Racine, Wis. ....	8
293	Cleveland .....	8
179	Joliet, Ill. ....	8
812	New York City .....	8
150	Sacramento .....	7
783	Louisville .....	6
754	Chicago .....	6
118	Rochester, N. Y. ....	6
346	Duluth .....	6
469	Trenton .....	6
207	Kansas City .....	6
753	Chicago .....	6
380	Boston .....	6
254	Ottawa, Ill. ....	5
182	Utica, N. Y. ....	5
776	Harrisburg .....	5
860	San Francisco .....	5
399	Hollywood .....	5
702	Chicago .....	5
544	Minneapolis .....	5
335	Kansas City .....	5

## Veterans Browbeaten into Taking \$20 Jobs

When the war drums were beating and veterans fought from foxholes, in steaming jungles and on desert sands, they were told they had a stake in America; that at the time theirs was a hard and dangerous lot, but when they returned, all would be pie in the sky.

Proof is offered that the average weekly wage in covered employment is approximately \$48 per week. One would assume that the veteran is entitled to the average or more.

During the war he was told he would be given the maximum.

He is offered jobs as low as 50 cents per

hour or \$20 per week. He is threatened if he does not take them. One of Baltimore's cheap department stores wanted two porters. One hundred forty-four veterans turned down the jobs, and finally two were terrified into accepting them. The 144 were fined ten weeks' benefits, but the protest was so great that the money was returned to them.

These efforts to beat down the veteran should be repugnant to any red-blooded American. This is particularly true when the average wage rate is \$48 per week. The veteran is not given his chance.

—*Baltimore Labor Herald.*

## Trade Unionism Should be Encouraged in All Nations

It is sincerely hoped that our government will assist labor movements in every conquered country of Europe. Free trade unionism is the very corner-stone of democracy.

The first acts that have made dictatorship possible in the past have always been securing control of workers' organizations.

Once the unions are under control, opposition to dictators vanishes. It is therefore of utmost importance to the future peace of the world that workers, no matter what country they may live in, be given an opportunity to belong to free trade unions and to exercise the prerogatives that go with membership.—*Building Service Employee.*





# LABOR NEWS NOTES OF THE MONTH

*From the Federated Press*

**SAN FRANCISCO**—In the largest NLRB election of recent years, the AFL Teamsters won representation here September 2 of the bulk of some 50,000 northern California cannery workers. Workers employed by the California Processors' and Growers' Association voted 52 per cent for the AFL Teamsters, which also won a majority in seven of twelve independent canneries. The CIO won representation of the remaining five.

**DETROIT**—Figuring 600,000 as the minimum stable membership, the United Auto Workers (CIO) executive board recently laid off 62 of its 393 international representatives and made other economies totaling \$65,000 a month, Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes announced.

**SANTA ROSA, CALIF.**—A wedge was driven into the last open-shop industry here as the Laundry Workers' Union and the Laundry Drivers' Union (both AFL) won signed contracts with three laundry plants.

**NEW YORK**—While the stock market spun into its sharpest nose dive in 15 years September 3, Wall Street experts told Federated Press that the market break was only a preview of a bust that will make the 1929 crash look like peanuts, within the next 18 months.

**JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**—The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen voted by a large majority to return to the AFL. The Signalmen had been members of the federation until 1928, when they dropped out because of a controversy over jurisdictions.

**LOUISVILLE**—Declaring that privately owned utilities have two main objectives, the "vicious exploitation of the citizenry" and the destruction of organized labor, Secretary E. H. Weyler of the Kentucky Federation of Labor, has sent a letter to all Kentucky AFL locals urging them to plan action to end the utilities' domination.

**WASHINGTON**—There were over 91.5 million persons in the U. S. old enough to vote on July 1, 1946, the census bureau reported. This is an increase of nearly 2.5 million over the 1944 figure. In 1944, the last presidential election year, slightly under 48 million persons voted out of 89 million people over 21 years of age.

**NEW YORK**—Embarking on a five-year nation-wide advertising campaign, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union (AFL) announced its determination to make America's workers more union label conscious.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—In their first convention since 1941, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) here September 5 elected Dan W. Tracy, former assistant secretary of labor, to replace Ed J. Brown as president. The vote was 80,928 to 77,428. Tracy was formerly president of the IBEW before he resigned in 1940 to take the government post.

**WASHINGTON**—The NLRB has certified Local No. 67, Beer and Soda Water Drivers (AFL) as collective bargaining agent for employees of seven local breweries after an election between the AFL and the Brewery Workers (CIO). The AFL local is an affiliate of the Teamsters.

**ATLANTA**—Edward James Smythe of Washington D. C., who claims credit for getting the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazi Bund together for a meeting in New Jersey, has announced that he will establish southern headquarters here "as soon as Gov. Arnall gets the hell out of office."



**RICHMOND, VA.**—Congressman A. Willis Robertson won the Democratic nomination to succeed the late Senator Carter Glass September 5 in a party convention here, after strong competition from Congressman Howard Smith, well-known foe of labor.

**DENVER**—The death of a 15-year-old boy while illegally employed as a stock boy in the strike-bound May Company department store here will be investigated by a grand jury, the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association (AFL) was promised. The union has protested to government officials against flagrant violation of child labor laws in company hiring of youngsters as strikebreakers.

**WASHINGTON**—Assistant Secretary of Labor David Morse announced September 6 that the labor delegate to the Montreal meeting of the International Labor Organization would be chosen from the AFL.

**CHICAGO**—The CIO will show "no further interest" in the International Labor Organization since President Truman has renamed the AFL as the official U. S. representative, President Philip Murray told a regional conference of the United Steelworkers here.

**WASHINGTON**—There is no hope of obtaining a conviction of the 26 American Fascists indicted for sedition as long as the U. S. Supreme Court holds to its broad definition of free speech, John O. Rogge, special assistant to Attorney General Tom C. Clark, said September 9.

**RICHMOND, VA.**—If you're under 44 and go on strike in this state, the local draft board will get you. That became apparent here in a selective service order aimed at striking AFL merchant seamen and truck drivers in Virginia which was sent to all draft boards. It directed reclassification of all deferred men who are no longer active in the occupations for which they were deferred.

**NEW YORK**—An army poll during the war turned up the startling fact that 35 per cent of the white southerners in the army war<sup>t</sup> no more of their home states. Not far behind them were soldiers from the western mountain states.

**WASHINGTON**—Less working time was lost through strikes in July than in any month since V-J Day, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of strikes, 480, was higher than in any other month this year, however, because of a large number of small wage disputes following the OPA holiday at the end of June.

**NEW YORK**—The path of Big Three unity charted by Franklin D. Roosevelt "has been grievously—and deliberately—forsaken," Elliott Roosevelt charges in his forthcoming book on his father, "As He Saw It."

**WASHINGTON**—The men who guide the production of radio's top entertainment from enclosed glass booths and earn top salaries and fees for their work have decided to unionize in the AFL. President William Green issued an international charter September 11 to the Radio Directors' Guild as the 107th affiliate of the federation.

**WASHINGTON**—Lumber dealers have been the most frequently pursued violators of anti-trust laws in the construction field, the Senate small business committee revealed September 11 in making public a summary of Department of Justice enforcement actions since 1914.

**BIG LICK, TENN.**—The program of the Tennessee Farmers' Union has the signed support of 23 ministers in the state representing most of the denominations, reports the Rev. Eugene Smathers of Calvary church. Their statement holds that the Tennessee Farmers' Union "seeks through education, cooperation and legislation to help build a social and economic order adapted to an age of abundance, which is now possible."

**WASHINGTON**—Rising employment and a continuing high injury frequency rate brought total disabling work injuries up to 124,000 for the second quarter of 1946, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said September 12.

**OAK RIDGE, TENN.**—In a runoff election among atom bomb workers at three plants here, the AFL and CIO won one plant each, while the third rejected union representation.

**CHICAGO**—The AFL plans a renewed fight for abolition of the poll tax and revival of the FEPC, President William Green told the opening session of the biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters here September 15.



# AFL Organizing Textile Workers

## Unionization Will Benefit Basic Industry of South

By HENRY W. CHANDLER

Secretary-Treasurer, Georgia Federation of Labor

OCCUPYING a very prominent position on the agenda of the policy committee charged with the responsibility of successfully conducting the American Federation of Labor's million membership drive, throughout the South, are our textile workers.

Their economic position has long been recognized as a major deterrent to greater over-all permanent prosperity. Not prosperity for the large number of workers involved solely, but for our textile industry, which is today providing employment opportunities for a large segment of our people throughout Georgia, and many of the adjacent states.

Of course, since the advent of the first wage and hour law, requiring payment of a minimum hourly rate of 40 cents and limiting the work week without added compensation to 40 hours, the earnings of this type of industrial workers have been substantially improved.

Yet their scale of actual take-home income has not kept pace with the rapid rise in the cost of living or, for that matter, with increased wage levels established for workers in other lines of endeavor.

As we look into the problems which have, and are still, besetting the men and women who derive their means of livelihood from the fruits of their labors in the cotton mills of this and other similar states, we can't help but feel that a major share of their economic and social problems could best be solved by the means offered through an effective autonomous labor organization.

Naturally the workers themselves would reap the initial benefits from joining hands with seven million other American workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. These initial benefits would inevitably be extended to the employers themselves and finally to the people in general.

This statement on my part is well founded. It comes from well established precedents in other parts of America's vast industrial systems.

We have only to examine the record as it involves the economic, educational and social conditions of American wage earners employed throughout the nation to accept this observation on my part wholeheartedly.

It is not my purpose to imply that progress has not been made by the cotton mill owners to better the lots of their employees. Certainly they have made many changes in personnel administration from which the workers derived added benefits.

These economic or social considerations which the textile industry has provided have been but a mere pittance in comparison to the gains envisaged by the other millions of workers who compose the American Federation of Labor.

Industry itself stands to share in the prosperity evolution that has been predicted repeatedly for the South by granting to its workers complete freedom of action to achieve greater economic opportunity. I say this simply because it is my unbiased opinion that unless we raise the standards of our textile workers, not only from a monetary standpoint, but in many other respects, the South will continue to occupy a position of secondary importance. That, as I see it, is not a healthy condition in this era of great enlightenment.

This component of our people has a right to enjoy complete freedom and intermingle in community affairs, as well as all other functions, with the people engaged in other types of gainful employment. Their advent into the organized labor movement as constituted by the American Federation of Labor will go a long way to facilitate their emergence into this ideal American way of life.



# Vets Find Racketeering Employers

## Head of Anti-Labor Crusade Quits in Disgust

**J**AMES T. KARAM of Arkansas, an idealistic young war veteran who set out to save the country from the evils of unionism, has dropped his campaign in disillusionment.

He discovered that most employers are as big racketeers as "certain union officials," he reported sadly to the *New York Times*.

Thus, after six months of existence, the Veterans' Industrial Association has ceased its crusade against organized labor.

When Karam started his organization he was greeted enthusiastically by employers. Money in large sums became available to finance organization in the southern states. Full-page newspaper ads announced the purposes of the association and invited membership.

The president of a jerkwater college in Arkansas who has been feted lavishly by business groups as a "great educator," took to the air with fervent pleas for support of the Veterans' Industrial Association and the peculiar type of Americanism it was supposed to promote.

An anti-labor newspaper columnist for the Hearst press featured an interview with Karam and gleefully reported that Karam had recruited squads of former athletes to break union picket lines.

The big employers threw out their arms, opened their wallets and welcomed Karam as the hero they had been awaiting.

Karam was encouraged by the welcome he received. He began organizing and recruited 11,000 members in Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. About 7,000 of them were Negroes. His intention was to increase their wages, improve their working conditions and elevate their miserable standard of living.

As we said, Karam was an idealist. He thought these things could be done without unions by merely appealing to the decency of employers. He thought he could protect the workers from being "victimized" by the unions and his squads were intended to

protect the members of the Veterans' Industrial Association from union intimidation.

Karam's disillusionment came, according to his report in the *New York Times*, when he recruited a number of Negro workers for an Arkansas plant that was resisting union "intimidation."

The owner of the plant assured Karam he would pay the Negroes well and treat them humanely. Karam repeated these assurances to his Negro members and they flocked to work eagerly, secure in the knowledge that they would be protected from the unions by the athletes Karam had recruited for such purposes.

But Karam found that his Negro recruits did not need protection from the union—they needed it from the employer. The rosy promises failed to develop. The employer had merely used Karam to obtain some cheap, non-union labor.

Then and there, Karam discovered the necessity for unions. He found out that men joined them to protect themselves from the same kind of deception the Arkansas employer had practiced on him.

To Karam's credit, he did not run out on his Negro members. He did not sell out to the employers. Neither did he fade out quietly when he discovered his mistake.

He stood up and frankly confessed his error.

"We all started out under the illusion that all employers were fair and honest and would do the right thing if given a fair chance to help their employees," Karam told the *New York Times*.

"We were bitterly disappointed and have found out in the six months we have been organized that a great majority of employers are as big racketeers as certain unions and union officials."

A sequel to the *New York Times* article appeared in the columns of the *Miami Citizen* last month. Karam encountered sharp



hostility from his old friends in the anti-labor ranks. He was no longer a hero to them. He was a bum.

The Florida paper quoted Attorney General Tom Watson of Florida, known nationally for his hostility to labor, as saying:

"Karam is nothing more, nothing less, than an ordinary agitator and would-be money grabber. It has become necessary for me to make public announcement of his bad faith and to say that Karam's bad faith has been of a character which reflects such unresponsibleness on his part personally as to make him a totally unfit person for the work he is holding himself out as doing under the name of the Veterans' Industrial Association."

When Watson speaks thus of anyone, he must be a pretty good fellow at heart, in spite of his past mistakes. Karam's past mistakes were that he listened to, and believed, men like Watson.

In fact, Karam went to Florida at Watson's invitation to break organized labor, the *Miami Citizen* related. Karam's idea was to improve the conditions of the working men, which he thought could be done without unions.

This differed profoundly with Watson's. If Karam had been a "would-be money grabber," as Watson alleged, according to the press, all Karam would have had to do was keep his mouth shut and play along.

Karam proved he was not a money grabber when he attacked the Arkansas open shop employer who victimized the Negro war veterans. His silence at that time would have paid him well.

Probably open shop employers will try desperately to salvage something from the wreckage of the Veterans' Industrial Association. They may foster a revolt to oust Karam. Or they may try to use the Veterans' Industrial Association as their private strike-breaking agency.

After the money they have spent advertising the Veterans' Industrial Association on a national scale, they will be reluctant to write off their investment.

But Karam has branded it. It can no longer operate as an organization of sincere young veterans clamoring for the right to work. If it is to become a strike-breaking agency, well and good. The public will at least know it for what it is. We can thank Karam for that.

## That's Bilbo Alright — The Man of Fetters

The Editors,  
THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Alhambra; Calif., September 17, 1946.

Gentlemen:

As a lifelong student of the Spanish language the meaning of BILBO was clear to me the first time I ever heard of a man known as Theodore Gilmore Bilbo (The Man) from the benighted, boll weevil state of Mississippi.

Since many of my brother Teamsters will undoubtedly get a bang out of it, here's the definition of BILBO as it appears in my Spanish dictionary, by Wessley and Girones, 1943 edition, published by Follett Publishing Co., Chicago:

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**Bilbo** (bēl-bō) n. mas. A rapier or sword; pl. a long bar of iron with sliding shackles for the feet, and a lock at the end, formerly used as fetters.

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It seems to describe "The Man."

Sincerely yours,

JOHN EDWIN HOGG,

Local No. 420, Building Material and Dump  
Truck Drivers, Los Angeles.



# Senator Kilgore—Labor's Loyal Friend

Won National Reputation During First Term in Senate

By ALBERT H. JENKINS

At the end of his first term in the United States Senate, Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia has established a national reputation for his knowledge of both international and domestic affairs. Senator Kilgore is one of the staunchest friends labor has in the national capitol, or anywhere else. Why he is a friend of labor and why he is such an effective friend is answered in the following article by Mr. Jenkins appearing in *The Boilermakers' Journal*.

A BOY was born in the oil fields of West Virginia, son of a pioneer oil and gas driller. That boy grew up to be the amazing Harley M. Kilgore, whose encyclopedic knowledge, uncanny foresight, and driving energy have made him one of the most useful and conspicuous members of the U. S. Senate.

Kilgore is up for re-election this year, and the workers and common people of West Virginia should do their best to see that their great friend gets another six years to fight their battles in Washington. It is extremely unlikely that they could find another senator who could half fill Kilgore's shoes.

How did Kilgore become that rare combination—a student who is also a fighter? How did he acquire his deep and sympathetic understanding of the people's needs? What made him the kind of man who could so quickly win the respect of the hard-boiled Senate—who could get action on the far-reaching and trail-blazing measures he proposed?

Why is it that Kilgore—instead of frequenting the cocktail bars of Washington and rubbing elbows with the rich and selfish—lives quietly in a modest suburb, and works "18 hours a day, seven days a week," as his good wife complains?

Some answers to those questions can be found in his past life, and in the things he works for.

He was born at Brown, West Virginia. When he was a baby, his family moved to Mannington. There he graduated from high school and went on to win a law degree at the University of West Virginia.

During vacations, he worked in the oil and gas fields with his father, laid firm foundations for his knowledge of and interest in human beings and technical problems.

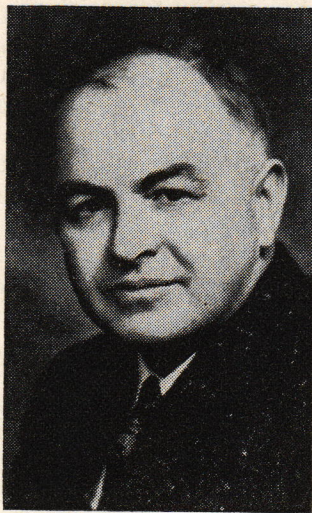
Both the oil field workers and his fellow students at the university instinctively liked friendly Kilgore and recognized his ability. He was elected manager of athletic teams, and played with bands, and was otherwise a leader in college.

Significantly, Kilgore did something that probably has never been done at any other university before or since.

The university students and the workers in the glass and tin-plate factories at Morgantown were living their separate lives, more than a little suspicious of each other. To encourage mutual understanding and friendship, Kilgore organized soccer football games between teams of the workers and students.

At the early age of 21, he ran for circuit clerk of Monongalia county, lost out in a close race, but acquired a taste for politics.

After graduating from the university, he became a high school teacher and principal, and went into the private practice of law.



Senator Kilgore



He served in World War I, coming out as a captain.

As an officer in the West Virginia Guard, and as a student of military history and supply problems, Kilgore continued to pile up a fund of knowledge which enabled him, in the Senate, to make unique contributions to the winning of World War II.

Some of the most revealing sidelights are thrown on Kilgore's mind and heart by his eight years as an elected judge of the Raleigh county criminal court. He won a reputation, particularly among the coal miners of the surrounding area, as a judge who tempered justice with wisdom and mercy.

Meting out punishment was to Kilgore less important than rehabilitating the man, woman or child who had violated the law. He was for leniency when that seemed the best way to restore the violator to the path of virtue and usefulness to society.

Many of those who were brought before Kilgore were young people, as he handled juvenile cases. In these, his methods were unorthodox, phenomenally successful, and made him known all over the state.

He was one of the leaders in establishing the famous "Boys' State" in West Virginia, promoted industrial trade school for boys, and proved that juvenile delinquency can be almost wiped out if it is tackled with wisdom and good will.

Thus Kilgore had a broad background of experience when he went on to still wider fields in Washington, after being elected senator in 1940.

Since then, in less than six years, he has piled up more first-rate achievements than most senators could boast of if they stayed in office a lifetime.

Always looking ahead, Kilgore proposed and worked out proposals for defense preparations, for more effective prosecution of the war, for profiting in the future from lessons learned in the war, for reconversion to peace, for scientific research, for housing, full employment, the welfare of the workers and common people.

Often his recommendations were promptly adopted by Congress and the President. Whenever the Senate and House were slow to act on his measures, they lived to regret

it, because time proved Kilgore had been right.

An unusual honor and opportunity was given to Kilgore when he was a new "freshman" senator. He was appointed to the Senate Committee Investigating the Defense Program, then called the "Truman Committee," because its chairman was the man who is now President.

The committee saved the American people countless millions of dollars by exposing waste, inefficiency and graft in the vast defense construction and armament program which, belatedly, was getting under way.

Kilgore played a large part in the committee's work, but he saw something more was needed.

The committee was doing a useful and necessary job by exposing faults and misdeeds after they had happened, but it could not do enough to prevent their happening again. It could criticize government defense agencies and private corporations for what they had or had not done, but it could not help them plan to do better in the future.

As a first step toward remedying this lack, Kilgore introduced a bill to set up an office of Technical and Scientific Mobilization. Congress was slow to act on that bill, but it had two important results.

One was the creation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which brought government and private agencies together in scientific studies which revolutionized our weapons and greatly helped to win the war. This office was patterned after Kilgore's ideas.

The other far-reaching result was the appointment of Kilgore as chairman of the Senate Committee on War Mobilization, which became known as the "Kilgore Committee." It was formed as a result of a resolution which he introduced.

This committee held hearings which proved the need for the kind of over-all planning and management agency which Kilgore had in mind, and he introduced a bill to set up such an agency—the Office of War Mobilization.

That office, Kilgore proposed, would set up boards composed of representatives of labor, management and government, to



make studies of war production problems, and to take steps to correct mistakes before they were made.

Before Congress could act on this bill, President Roosevelt adopted its main proposals, and by executive order set up the Office of War Mobilization.

That office greatly helped to win the war.

Well-informed and impartial observers consider the creation of the Office of War Mobilization an achievement which, even alone, would give Kilgore a high place in the history of World War II.

While investigating war mobilization problems, Kilgore's committee found that this country was greatly weakened, both before and during the war, by monopolies and international cartels.

The latter are like the oil trust, steel trust, and the many other monopoly and price-fixing combines against which the American people have been fighting for more than 50 years, but the cartels are combines of big corporations and trusts in several countries.

Particularly harmful, Kilgore found, were the cartel agreements between the Standard Oil Company, Aluminum Company of America and other huge American corporations, with the I. G. Farbenindustrie and other German industrial giants which were closely tied up with the Nazi government.

These agreements limited production of synthetic rubber, magnesium, and other key war products in the United States, while they were produced in vast quantities in Germany.

Kilgore's exposure of these cartels blasted away many barriers and untied Uncle Sam's hands for all-out war production.

Kilgore's next step was a good example of his rare faculty for looking deep into both the past and future.

**His committee had discovered and disclosed how Germany rearmed after World War I, with the secret help of the government at home, and a still more secret network of cartels, spies, business and financial agents and dummy companies abroad, even in the United States.**

"Can and will Germany use the same methods to rearm again and start a third

world war?" Kilgore asked. He found the answer was "Yes," unless the world learns from experience and takes steps to ward off the danger.

So the Kilgore committee published sensational reports, showing how Germany rearmed last time, and explaining why and how it could be done again.

These reports greatly influenced the post-war decisions at the Big Three conference at Potsdam, the industrial disarmament methods of our military government in Germany, and the prosecution of German war criminals by Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson.

Meanwhile, Kilgore found time to follow up an idea which is dear to his heart—encouragement of scientific research. He had seen that idea adopted "for the duration of the war," but he was looking ahead to peace.

He introduced a bill to create a National Research Foundation, through which Uncle Sam would encourage and subsidize scientific discoveries and inventions, not only for war but also for human welfare. He put into the bill a provision that the government would own the patents on the discoveries the people paid for, so that monopolies could not seize the benefits. Naturally, the monopolists have bitterly fought that bill, and it is not yet through Congress.

Kilgore's committee still has a lot to do, both in pushing this science bill and in further disclosing secret tie-ups between German and American big business. The latter's spokesmen in Congress are trying to kill the committee by denying it further funds. Kilgore is needed in the Senate to finish this job.

Books could be written about these subjects and Kilgore's other fights for labor, for housing, full employment, for veterans and all the common people, but no more space is available here.

He has battled for a better America, a land of real opportunity, without fear or hunger, secure from enemies within or without, a land where free men can live and work in a society governed for the many instead of the selfish few.

Kilgore's heart is in these fights and he will continue them as long as the plain people keep him in public office.



# Production Will Decrease Prices

## AFL Survey Urges Workers to Avoid Strikes

*From Labor's Monthly Survey*

**W**ITH OPA back at work and its major price adjustments completed, workers can now review past happenings and plan for the future. In considering the recent drastic rise in consumer prices, a few major points stand out: The February 14 price ceiling break has caused an even greater rise in consumer prices than expected. Workers and other consumers will lose even more than anticipated by the policy of raising prices to pay for higher wages.

This hard lesson is an important guide to future policy. Although the Consumer Price Index has reached the highest peak in 26 years, the total rise due to World War II from August, 1939, to July, 1946, has been only 40 points on the index, compared to a rise of 76 points from 1914 to the 1920 peak after World War I.

We can still avoid the kind of inflation which caused the disastrous 1921 depression, but we must take every possible step to minimize further price increases. When we have increased production enough to meet demand, a gradual price decline can benefit everyone; but further sharp price increases now, followed by a price collapse as in 1921, could disrupt industry as it did then.

Another vital point not generally recognized is that in the prosperous period from 1923 to 1929, and again from 1937 to 1940, consumer prices remained relatively stable, even declining in some years. In these same periods wages were rising. From 1923 to 1929, average hourly earnings of factory workers rose 8 per cent; from 1937 to 1940, 6 per cent. Wholesale prices of the goods made by the workers who got these increases actually declined 12 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, in these two periods.

This is clear proof that wages can rise without increasing prices. It means that workers need not forego wage increases now if, through collective bargaining, they can

adjust wages upward in proportion as rising production cuts overhead costs and rising production per manhour cuts labor costs.

We suggest the following guides to union policy in the months ahead. They continue the same constructive policies pursued by AFL unions since V-J Day, and are especially important in the critical months before us while the inflation danger still looms.

1. Continue to increase production and improve efficiency. This is the only way to get a wage increase without raising prices and living costs. Production has made excellent progress in the last three months, but is not yet meeting demand.

2. Use the strike weapon only as a last resort. Build up confidence and sound relations between your union and the employer, based on bargaining in good faith, square dealing and presentation of facts. When the employer deals fairly with you, show your readiness to cooperate in solving plant problems. If disputes arise and cannot be settled, call in the U. S. Conciliation Service or use other means of settlement, making every effort to avoid strikes.

3. Negotiate wage increases within price ceilings or within existing prices if there are no ceilings.

Workers may expect prices of clothing to rise. Prices of many household appliances are higher and other prices will rise. Meat prices, on the other hand, will be down closer to the June 30 ceiling due to the recontrols announced August 20. Government has doubled its enforcement staff to check black market operations. Living cost increases on the whole will probably be gradual from now on, with only small increases from month to month.

About 70 per cent of foods bought by workers are now under price control and about 60 per cent of the entire economy is under price regulation. As the law provided, OPA made the adjustments required within



30 days. Thus the major raising of price ceilings is about over; most future lifts will come as a result of appeals from individual industries. We may, therefore, expect a definite check in further price increases at the factory level. Living cost rises on manufactured goods will be due mainly to OPA adjustment of retail ceilings caused by the higher factory prices already granted.

In some cases the new law requires higher price ceilings in order to yield higher profit margins to producers. It lays emphasis on decontrol, and manufacturers have a definite incentive to increase production to meet demand so that controls can be ended.

Steady work in the nation's mines and factories brought a sharp production pick-up of 9 per cent from May to July, with a further increase in August. This is an excellent start and a credit to management and workers, but after the seven months' delay due to strikes, it is not yet enough to make up shortages.

American industry today has a consumer market demanding almost 40 per cent more goods than in the prewar year of 1939, even after allowing for the drastic rise in prices, and 22 per cent more than in 1941. So a production level equal to the prewar peak is not enough. Production must be 40 per cent above 1939 or 22 per cent above 1941 to meet demand. Steady work for the next four months should create a supply of goods which will begin to eliminate shortages. When that is accomplished, workers may hope to see the end of price controls on the goods their employers produce.

Many of the products consumers need to make up their wartime shortages are already being produced in substantial volume. Production of washing machines, tires, shoes, and vacuum cleaners in the second quarter of 1946 was 15 to 20 per cent above 1941; men's coats and trousers, women's coats and suits were 50 per cent or more above prewar in the first half of 1946.

But production of many other products is still below prewar, and far below the immense postwar demand. Radios, women's stockings, soap and furniture are 3 per cent to 15 per cent below prewar; automobiles, electric refrigerators and sewing machines

are 40 per cent to 55 per cent below prewar. These reports show how spotty reconversion has been thus far. Consumers will have to wait many months before all their orders for autos, refrigerators, etc., can be filled.

We cannot afford to slacken our production effort until these and hundreds of other items needed by all of us are coming off production lines in quantities large enough to satisfy demands. Major reconversion hurdles are now out of the way and production is rising fast. Steady work will give us the goods we need to raise living standards and stop inflation.

The American Federation of Labor has laid down a constructive policy for the remaining months of 1946. We recognize the serious threat of inflation; we are ready to shoulder our full responsibility to our country through this dangerous period as we did during the war. We propose to speed production, avoid strikes and negotiate wage increases within price ceilings. But our policy can succeed only if employers are ready to meet us half way and negotiate with us in good faith.

Such industries as foods, chemicals, paper products, trade and service are earning substantial profits, varying from 12 per cent to more than 20 per cent on net worth. Wages are low in some of these industries; many companies can afford a wage increase without raising prices. Now is the time to lift their workers to a decent level. In other industries, such as automobiles and electric equipment, some companies are operating at a deficit.

These records show that workers need the facts if they are to formulate policies intelligently, make realistic wage demands, negotiate wage increases within price ceilings and avoid strikes.

We say to American employers: We have offered to cooperate with you as partners in improving production. Show us the facts so we can know the results of our efforts. Give us production records so we can watch the increases due to our daily work. Give us access to financial reports so we can see the income resulting from the joint production process. Share with us equitably as increasing income makes wage increases possible.



Such a partnership can be an immense incentive to workers to increase production per manhour.

But without the facts we cannot plan intelligently, we cannot adjust our demands to realities, we cannot have confidence that we will receive a just share in the results of our partnership effort.

When we have the facts there are many ways unions can adjust policies so as to promote workers' progress without disrupting production. Health and welfare plans financed by the employer can give workers immense benefit at small cost. Now is the time to work for such benefits. (Write AFL headquarters for our pamphlet on Health Plans.)

Where job analysis plans are worked out in cooperation with the union and union representatives share on an equal basis in fixing rates and standards, benefits to workers can result. One union reports winning a substantial wage increase through a job analysis system. These and other plans should be carefully studied to see what benefits they can bring to workers.

A number of American companies are already issuing financial reports to their employees and finding that it pays to give them the facts. A study in 1942 by an employers' association, The National Industrial Conference Board, reports on 146 companies which furnish some sort of annual report to their workers. Although this custom was rare ten years ago, it is becoming more frequent.

The study shows employers' reasons for giving financial reports to workers:

"Most frequently expressed is the thought that employees, even as stockholders, are partners in the business and have a right to know the problems of management and how they are being met. As the stockholder invests his money and receives dividends when

they are earned for its use, the employee invests his time, skill and ability, receiving wages for these contributions. The stockholder is interested in the stability of the company from the standpoint of safety of his investment, the employee from the standpoint of security of his job."

An understanding of the business, a sense of mutual responsibility is important for all concerned. Management and workers alike recognize this point. The study also shows that even in 1942 management was beginning to recognize the importance of financial reports for collective bargaining:

"To provide authentic information on which collective bargaining can be based has been one of the purposes of several employee reports issued within the last few years," the employers' report adds.

"Misunderstanding is frequently based on misinformation. Information of one sort or another regarding company finances is being circulated among employees constantly—by the grapevine method, if no other. How much money the company is making and his proportionate share of the profits is of utmost concern to a worker, and, lacking facts, he may accept rumor, or even misstatements."

Another point is stressed: "Employees who can meet rumors with fact perform a service in public relations whose value it is difficult to overestimate."

To give the facts as a basis for collective bargaining is the American way forward.

Building up sound industrial relations on a basis of mutual understanding and confidence is a number one task for unions in the final months of 1946. This is the quickest and surest way to progress.

Where good faith exists on both sides of the conference table, unions have found union-management cooperative committees of mutual benefit.

## Infant Deaths in Peace Exceed Battle Deaths

Canada's losses during the war—army, navy and air force—were a total of 41,000 dead and presumed dead. Yet astounding as it is, during the same war period, 130,000 children under one year of age died in Canada.

Without question, a full and complete health insurance system including prenatal and maternal care would prevent, to a great extent, this continuous and fearful loss of child life.—*The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress Journal*.



# Wallace Hits the Headlines Again

## Foreign Policy Speech Harmful to World Relations

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

**W**ELL, Henry Wallace gets into the headlines once again. We like Henry Wallace for his honesty and for his courage, as well as his sincerity.

We are not going into the question of whether he is right or wrong on Russia or on England.

We are, however, somewhat disturbed about his utterances recently over the air while addressing a meeting in New York because from those utterances and expressions he gave hope and courage to Russia to continue disagreeing with the policy of the United States.

It is true that a man has the right to express himself, but a man in Mr. Wallace's position, a member of the cabinet, is not a free agent to say anything and everything he desires.

The cabinet members are not elected—they are chosen by the President as his advisers and helpers—and they should advise and help and consult, but eventually they should go along with the policy of the majority, headed by the President.

At least, if they disagree within themselves, it should be held within their own family. Henry Wallace comes from Iowa, a Republican state that voted against Roosevelt and Truman. We doubt that Henry could be elected to Congress out there.

If I have a serious disagreement in our general executive board meetings of the Brotherhood of Teamsters (and those men are elected, not appointed), you can rest assured that our disagreements, which we very often have, stay within our own family, and any board member who would go out and defy the action of the majority by expressing himself contrary to the will of the majority would run the risk of being penalized by the International organization.

It has happened in the past. Members of our general executive board violated their

obligation and endeavored to create dissension, but when they came up for re-election, they were repudiated by the membership.

The position of a cabinet officer is much more restrictive because he is chosen as the personal friend of the President to sit in at private, secret meetings and be helpful to the President by his advice and directorship. To do what Mr. Wallace did—to get on the air and deliver an address which was quoted all over the world and helped to widen the breach in the peace conference is not only embarrassing to the President but it is dangerous and harmful to the free peoples of the world who have suffered so much, and especially to our own people of the United States.

Henry Wallace, as stated above, is a thoroughly honest man. He is an able man. But he is somewhat of a visionary who would like to proceed faster on the road of progress than it is possible for the human family to do.

Once before he seriously blundered, and that was during the last convention of the Democratic party in Chicago. President Roosevelt's first choice for his running mate was Henry Wallace.

This writer was a delegate from Indiana and had something to say in that delegation and with other delegates. This writer was selected by President Roosevelt to second his nomination and agreed that Henry Wallace would be the running mate of Franklin Roosevelt. Yes, there was some mumbling and grumbling by some of the old die-hard Democrats who wanted someone more conservative. But lo and behold! a storm arose within the Democratic convention during one of its sessions, and a mob from downtown who were not delegates almost broke up the convention with their tactics of bad behavior, hissing and hooting the Mayor of Chicago and parading around inside and outside the convention hall with all kinds of



banners. Many of the delegates were so thoroughly frightened at this exhibition that the convention was adjourned on the request of the national chairman and with the consent of the majority of the delegates.

Many of the delegates whom I have known for years from different parts of the country asked me the question, because of what went on, "Are we in the United States or in Russia?" I said to them, "You are in the United States, because such tactics and procedures would not be permitted in Russia."

In the meantime, I had received hundreds of telegrams from all over the nation from representatives of the American Federation of Labor and from our own people who had been listening on the air, protesting the nomination of Wallace because if he was elected, he would be distinctly and positively the candidate of the CIO.

The American Federation of Labor was afraid for itself of what could happen if Mr. Wallace was chosen by the convention for vice-president. Henry Wallace was almost always in contact during the convention with Sidney Hillman. Sidney was not a delegate, but it was common knowledge that he was running the Wallace campaign.

The next day Mr. Wallace had lost ground, and Harry Truman was nominated. I know one thing—that the Indiana delegation, of which I was one, solidly voted against Mr. Wallace, all except one delegate, because of the disgraceful tactics of the supposedly CIO membership who stormed the convention in behalf of Mr. Wallace. His friends with their tactics are responsible for Henry Wallace not being President of the United States today.

I repeated all this to Mr. Wallace last November, and he seemed to be more surprised than anybody else at receiving this information.

In a way, you have to feel sorry for Harry Truman because he did not seek the nomination for vice-president. It was practically forced on him, and Henry Wallace would have been chosen but for what happened, and now he would be President. I am wondering, seriously wondering, if that would be good for all of us. One thing I know, the American Federation of Labor would be much displeased.

One other thing is also certain—the mess over in Europe and Asia and at the peace conference could not be much worse than it is.

## Here Are a Few Things the Germans Did

For the benefit of those who are inclined to be "soft-hearted" toward the German war criminals, or who at best are skeptical of the Nazi war guilt, here is a "statistical" summary of a small portion of the crimes charged against the defendants:

The Nazis violated 26 international conventions, treaties, and assurances.

Exclusive of battle damage, the Nazis looted and destroyed nearly \$160,000,000,000 of property in Russia, France, and Czechoslovakia.

Of the 9,600,000 Jews under the Nazi heel, it is "conservatively estimated" that 5,700,000 have disappeared.

100,000,000 people were deported from their homelands and driven into slave labor battalions.

Of 9,381,986 specific cases of murder, 9,000,000 occurred on Russian territory.

Atrocities practiced by the Nazis included "immersion in icy water, asphyxiation, torture of the limbs and the use of instruments of torture, such as the iron helmet and electric current."

In the concentration camps extermination of prisoners was accomplished by pseudo-scientific experiments, gas chambers, gas wagons and crematory ovens.

—*The Railroad Trainman.*

The time has arrived to call a halt on this creeping inflation which is actually creeping paralysis of the economic body of this nation. The many millions of low wage and stationary income groups can't take much more of its steady reduction of their consuming power and standard of living without a calamitous recession hitting the country in the not-far-distant future.

—*The St. Louis Labor Tribune.*



# Immigrants Bring Evil Ideas

**B**EHIND the agitation of innocent and well-meaning people for the nullification of American immigration laws, a few sinister motives are becoming visible.

These sinister motives are not those of the innocent people who are spearheading the attack on our immigration laws. They are the motives of others, neither innocent nor well-meaning, who see the opportunity of dumping hordes of converts to foreign ideologies into this country.

Once here, they would make the United States a battleground for Fascism and Communism. There are enough native Americans engaged in that fight now without importing reinforcements from abroad.

The United States is struggling desperately to make its democratic system of free government survive the growing peril it faces. On one side we are pulled toward Communism and on the other side toward Fascism by persons who are convinced that free government has no place in the modern world.

All the immigrants who enter the United States from now on will be imbued with one philosophy or the other. They will enter not for a haven but to carry on the feuds which have reduced Europe and Asia to a social cesspool.

The prelude to the deluge from abroad is the campaign to admit 50,000 homeless Jews. Probably most of them, suffering from their persecution at the hands of the Nazis, are Communist sympathizers. It would be natural for them to look to Communism for protection against Fascism.

Once they were safely settled inside the United States, they would be told by plausible agitators that they must support the Communists in this country to protect themselves from the Fascist persecution they experienced in Europe.

The mere arrival of 50,000 Jews, even if they were not subversive, would fan the Fascist organizations like the Ku Klux Klan into activity. Demands for the admission of 50,000 or 100,000 Germans, Spaniards, Argentinians and others from Fascist lands would follow.

One of the major tasks confronting the United States is to convince its own people that democracy is not a failure and to make it work. That task would be impossible with the immigration bars lifted to admit streams of embittered refugees carrying with them the deadly virus of European racial and religious hatreds.

The restrictions on immigration must not be weakened. They should be strengthened and enforced. They are the dikes that protect us from an angry sea of human passions.



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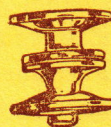


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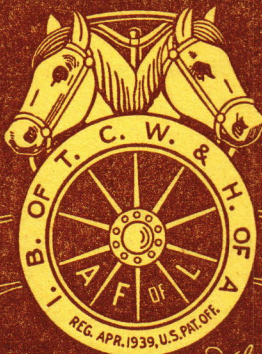
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This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. The signs are of metal, 7 by 11 inches in size. They cost 25 cents each.